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#### OPPOSITION TO HOME RULE.

MANIFESTO OF THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE. WHAT IRELAND WILL COME TO IT CONTROLLED BY

THE PARNELLITES. DUBLIN, Dec. 21.—The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland held a meeting in Dublin to-day to devise means for opposing the scheme of home rule for Ireland. A large number of Peers and several Loyalist members of the House of Commons were present. A manifesto addressed to the Orangemen of Great Britain was drafted and will be posted throughout Great Britain and Ireland to-morrow. The manifesto is substantially as follows:

"The aspect of affairs in Ireland was never more menacing than at present. Protestantism in three of the four provinces is at the mercy of avowed conspirators who are endeavoring to overthrow the rule of the Im-perial Government. The duty of all true Irishmen is plain. While unwaveringly upholding Orange principles and abating not one jot of our conscientious opinions, we shall cordially welcome all who are willing to assist in keeping intact the bond of unity with the great Empire of which we are proud to form a not unimportant part. Our little band of Loyalists finds itself in a position of unequalled difficulty. We are greatly outnumbered by the members of the Irish National League, the delegates, direct heirs and succes-tors of the Land League, which even a Liberal Government was forced to suppress as illegal and which is answerable for many thousands of outrages. The small but firmly united band of Loyalist members of the House of Commons, by energy and determination, may convince their English brethren that the Loyalists represent the industry and intelligence of Ireland. If the Parnellite faction does not succeed wholly in its sudeavor to sever the union by degrees one of the first points which it will seek to obtain will be the complete control of educational matters. This would give the Parnellites control over the rising generation, while the command of the police would make them masters of the present generation. If the police should be commanded by Mr. Parnell's nominees, as would certainly be the case in the event of the Parnellites' demands being granted, the Loyalists would be placed in a worse position than that of their ancestors under the rule of Tyrconnel. The slightest relaxation of the ties of the union will eventuate in separation and the ultimate ruin of the country. It will establish a drill-ground for hostile armies and dock yards for foreign fleets in the most valuable part of the empire. Therefore we appeal to those realizing our imminent peril to stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of the union and in the promotion of the cause of loyalty, liberty and religion. For God, the Queen and the

The manifesto is signed by Lords Erne and Enniskillen The colleagues of Mr. Parnell have recived informa-tion from their leader that he will oppose all schemes affecting Ireland which do not allow the Irish to control their own police.

LONDON, Dec. 21 .- An interview was had to-day with Hugh C. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer under Mr. Gladstone's administration, on the subject of Irish home rule. The ex-Minister said that his views on the question had undergone no change. He thought that if home rule were granted to Ireland a rigid line should be drawn between strictly Imperial matters, which the Imperial Parliament alone should deal with, measures relating to the ordinary administration of justice, internal trade, railroads, public works, education and the relief of the poor, all of which questions could be better dealt with by the local government. Mr. Childers said he was generally disposed to meet in a generous spirit the request of Ireland for local self-government. He thought that Parliament might require, even in the regulation of purely Irish matters, the maintenance of religious liberty and a strict observance of contracts, and that the rights of property be as much protected as under the United States Constitution from infringement by the individual state.

Joseph Cowen, a Radical reformer and member of Parliement elect for Newcastle-on-Tyne, has issued a Parliament elect for Newcastle-on-Tyne, has issued a manifesto to his consilinents respecting home rule for Ireland. Mr. Cowen was the chief one of the exceptions made by Mr. Parnell in his manifesto instructing Nationalists not to vote for Liberal or Radical randidates. Mr. Cowen says: "It is impossible for England to consent to protective tariffs for Ireland to the confiscation of property of landowners in Ireland, or to allow the Irish members to legislate on the home affairs of England in addition to having their own parliament. With these exceptions I approve of home rule for Ireland. Paper guarantees for the representation of inhorities, the equitable partition of all imperial charges, and the unity of the Empire, in my opinion, are useless. The best security against a disruption of the union is the mutual interests existing between England and Ireland.

#### A NEW SEIZURE BY GERMANY. RAISING THE IMPERIAL FLAG ON A GROUP OF ISLANDS ALREADY CIVILIZED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21 .- Private advices by arrived here on Saturday has raised the German flag on the Marshall and Gilbert groups of islands, in the Southern Pacific, and claimed e Government a protectorate over them. Thes to be civilized and to have been for many years under the influence of the American Missionary Society. Further particulars are expected by the Australian steamer

due here on December 28.

Boston, Dec. 21 (Special).—The Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, junior foreign secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was asked to-day in regard to the seizure of the islands. He stated that he had received an intimation some time ago that a seizure of the islands by some European Power, most probably Germany, would likely take place. Although the missionaries and others, members of the Board, had been chiefly instrumental in elevating the natives of the group to their present state of civilization, and ofter tendered their councils in the government of the islands, still it could not exactly be said that the Mission had ever laid any claims to the real proprietorship of the Islands, either in their own or the name of the United States. True, they had done their utmost to foster trade with the graup with satisfactory success, and naturally sought as much as possible to direct that trade in American interests, but outside of this they allowed the natives to govern themselves. Foreigners upon the Islands were few. The missionaries have for years been almost the exclusive representatives of the white race. He did not know what action the Board would take, if it took any at all. He did not think that the German Government would in any way interfere with their work outside of diverting the trade of the Islands into German chunnels instead of those of the United States, as formerly. Islands, either in their own or the name of the United

PROF. VON RANKE'S NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY. Berlin, Dec. 21.-Professor Leopold von Ranke, the historian, having to-day reached his ninetieth year, his house was crowded with the elite of Berlin among those present. Emperor William and Empress
Augusta each sont the Professor an autograph letter
congratulating him. They also sent their portraits.
The members of the Cabinet sent a collective letter of
congratulation. Herr von Forckenbeck represented the ong those present. Emperor William and Emprese The members of the camber sent a conserver letter congratulation. Herr von Forekenbeck represented the municipal authorities. Delegates from the Berlin Academy, the Berlin University, and the provincial universities delivered addresses, to which Professor von Ranke replied. [Professor Ranke is bale and hearty and still leads an active life. He is now at work on another volume of his "Universal History," which he hepes to complete in three years.]

FUNERAL OF PRINCE FERDINAND. Lisbon, Dec. 21 .- The body of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, father of the King of Portugal, was buried to-day with imposing ceremonies. Business was suspended throughout the city and all the public and Government buildings were closed. Among those who attended the funeral were the royal family, the members of the court, the members of the Cabinet and all the foreign diplomatic representatives.

# NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE BANK OF IRELAND.—Shares of the Bank of Ireland, which on Saturday were quoted at £274, have advanced £10.

BUSINY & FAILURES.—G. W. Lupton, wool merchant, if Bodford, has failed. His liabilities amount to

THE CLIPDEN SCANDAL - Charles Mollesoy, not Mollison, as heretofore published, the gamekeeper who tried to extort money from Lord Clifden, was to-day sen-tenced to five years' imprisonment.

## FIGHTING IN PERU.

LIMA Dec. 21 via Galveston.-An official dispate. received here yesterday afternoon from San Bartolome reports that fighting is going on in Ocatara between Colonel Relayse and the Government forces.

GENERAL REVES THREATENS TWO EDITORS. MONTEREY, Mex., Dec. 21 (Special)-During the recent revolutionary troubles La Revista, of this city, the only daily newspaper in the State, had little to say regarding the matter, but since martial law has been proclaimed the oditors have ably and fearlessly exposed the intrigues of the Federal authorities with the revolutionists. General Reyes, Military Governor, called and officially informed them that in future all matter referring to state affairs must be first submitted to him for approval before being published, otherwise he would close the office and expel the editors. This despotic salict causes intense indignation among all classes. The

editors are progressive and independent men, and they propose establishing a branch newspaper outside of General Reyes's jurisdiction where it will not be subject to his humiliating censorship.

# A LECTURE BY LIEUTENANT GREELY.

PROMINENT PEOPLE PRESENT-HOW THE EXPLORED WAS EULOGIZED.

LONDON, Dec. 21.-Lieutenant Greely, of Arctic fame, delivered a lecture in this city to-night, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society. The lecturer had every cause to be more than satisfied with the reception he met from an audience that not only crowded the hall, but indicated their approval of the lecture and regard for the lecturer by every demonstration of respectful enthusiasm. The Marquis of Lorne presided, and among the attendants were the Princess Louise, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Sir Leopold McClintock, Captain Sir George Nares, Lieutenant Clements Markham, and Captain Sir Allen Young, the Arctic explorers; the Rev. George Rawlinson, the historian, and others well known in literary and scientific

Captain Sir George Nares culogized Lieutenants Lockwood and Brainard, of the Greely expedition, who succeeded in planting the Stars and Stripes further north than had ever before been reached by man. Sconer or later, he said, England would reconquer the first honors in Arctic discoveries. The Marquis of Lorne spoke in a similar strain, and said that England was as proud of Greely as if he was an Englishman and had started from London on his polar expedition.

ARRIVAL OF THE BITTEN CHILDREN IN PARIS. Paris, Dec. 21.—The four children, Austin Fitzgerald, Patrick Ryan, William Lanc and Patrick Rey nolds, who were recently bitten by mad dogs in Newark, N. J., and sailed on December 9, in the steamship Canada to be placed under the treatment of M. Pasteur, have reached this city to-day and have proceeded to M. Pasteur's house, where special arrangements have been made for their treatment. M. Pasteur in an interview to-day said: "I will operate on the children to-morrow. I regret that so long a time has clapsed between the time the children were bitten and their arrival here. But there is good ground for hope, as I have previously treated cases with success after two months had passed from the time the patients were bitten."

M. Pasteur, who had at first contemplated postponing until to-morrow the operation upon the children, con-cluded this afternoon that it would be best to permit no delay and consequently the inoculations were made immediately. M. Pasteur personally performed the opera-

CHAMBERLAIN NOT TO BE GLADSTONE'S GUEST, London, Dec. 22.-Mr. Chamberlain will not be able to attend a banquet to be given by Mr. Gladstone on December 29.

#### CHOLERA APPEARING IN VENICE. Rome, Dec. 21 .- Fifty cases of cholera have

occurred in the Province of Venice, twelue of which were fatal. Many people are fleeing from the province. The Austrian Government has ordered that sanitary SERVIANS TO EVACUATE PIROT.

SOPHIA, Dec. 21.—The members of the International Commission appointed to demarcate a line between the Servian and Bulgarian armies have drawn up and signed a protocol binding the Servians to evacu-ate Pirot on Sunday next, and prolonging the armistice to March 1. The protocol has also been signed by the Bulgarian and Servian delegagte

IRISH CRIMINALS SENTENCED. Dublin, Dec. 21.-At the Munster Assizes to-day Casey and Daly, who were convicted of taking part in the murder of John Curtin, at Molahaffe, near Traise, on November 13, were each sentenced to four-teen years' penal servitude.

REVOLUTIONISTS IN RUSSIA SENTENCED. Warsaw, Dec. 21.-The trial of the perons accused of belonging to the Social Revolutionary Society called Proletariati has been concluded. dowski, a justice of the peace, of Warsaw : Lury, a capto be hanged. In addition to these eighteen have been sentenced to be hanged. In addition to these eighteen have been sentenced to sixteen years scrylade in the mines of Siberia; two others to ten years in the same place and afterward to be exited for life in Siberia, and two more to Siberia for life.

#### BOILER EXPLOSION IN A DISTILLERY.

TWO MEN KILLED AND ONE INJURED-ONE MAN

BLOWN INTO THE RIVER. DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 21 (Special).—A boiler ex-plosion occurred shortly after moon to-day at Trebins, a small place ten miles east of here in Greene County. by waich two men were killed and two seriously injured. The accident occurred at the Trebin distiflery. The large brick boiler house was blown to pieces. Two stores which adjoined the boiler house were wrecked, and 15,000 bushels of malt destroyed. The killed are engineer. The former leaves a wife and five children and the latter a wife and three children. Both men were scalded severely but especially Potter, whose flesh in places feil from the bones. There was not a spot on his body that was not scalded, in addition to which he was bruised and had several bones broken. Isaac Wolf, one of the coal hunlers, was buried through the air with the flying parts of the building and dropped into the river where he was picked up. Hardropped into the river where he was picace up. Harryey Tumbling, the other injured person, was stronk on the head with a brick. Has injury is serious. At the time of the explosion Potter was carrying eighty-five pounds of steam. The cause of the explosion is said to be low water. The entire damage will not exceed

## HER DEATH A MYSTERY.

#### DISCOVERY OF THE BRUISED AND LIFELESS BODY OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 21.—About two onths ago Mrs. Gray and her daughter Maggie, age twenty-three, moved into rooms on the fourth floor of the tenement at No. 53 Sprace-st., and there last night : reporter saw the dead and bruised body of the daughter lying on the floor, wrapped in a shawl, with a pillow beneath the head. The clothing covered the form, but the face was uncovered. On the side of the head was a great bruise, reaching to the back of the neck, and the right eye was blackened as if by a blow. There were other but slight injuries. It was impossible to tell whether the right side of the skull was crushed, though

whether the right says of the such was apparently the case. On Saturday night Maggie and her mother had a little difference and the young woman did not sleep with the older one that night. Sunday morning, however, she was on hand early, and after doing her housework went ut. Nothing more was seen of her by her mother un til she was found about 11 o'clock Sunday morning on the landlog of the third flight of stairs. She was in a stupor, and other occupants of the building thought her merely drunk and carried her upstairs and laid her on the sofa in the front corner room. Here she lay until about 11 o'clock last night, when her mother gave her a pull to rouse her and the body slid to the floor. Her mother was now thoroughly alarmed and felt for the pulse, but found none. Dr. Oliver Smith was hastily called, but she he arrived Maggle was dead. The way in which the bruises were received is a mystery. The woman could not have fallen down stairs in a way to inflict such wounds without awakening everybody in the house, and it does not appear likelylihat she could have get upstairs to the landing after having received such injuries. The general appearance of the head was as if it had been struck with a heavy club, yet no one could have deat such a blow without its being heard, for the body was found only a few feet from the doorway of an eccupied room. she was found about 11 o'clock Sunday morning on the

#### CLEVERLY EVADING AN ANGRY FATHER. DOYLESTOWN, Ohio, Dec. 21 (Special) .- Ella

Bigelow, age nineteen, slipped out of Sunday-school to her lover, Hartley Boysinger, who was waiting with a carriage, and the pair drove away rapidly. They had been engaged more than two years, but the young lady's parents stoutly objected to the union and kept their daughter under a strict watch. Within a few moments the news that the girl had eluded her parents spread the news that the girl had eluded her parents spread through the Sunday-school, and teachers and scholars unceremoniously poured out of the building in their excitement. Miss Bizelow's father procured a carriage and drove off in hot pursuit, but the knowing lover had engaged the services of a confederate who followed in a decoy carriage, and when the eloping pair turned into another road the infuriated father followed the confederate. The lovers reached New-Portage in the afternoon and were married, returning at once to Doylestown. Bigelow, who has carried arms for months, in anticipation of an elopement, was emaged beyond bounds when he discovered that he had been duped.

## TURKISH BATHS FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 21.-Joseph Krebla, Bohemiau employe of the Milwaukee Car Shops, was bitten in the calf of the right leg by a dog about twenty bitten in the call of the right leg by a dog about the five days ago, but did not experience any trouble until Friday, when the premonitory symptoms of hydrophobia seized him. He complained of a severe pricking sensation at the wound and at points along the right side to the crown of his head. He had a swelling in the throat, the crown of his head. He had a swelling in the throat, was unable to swallow, and was so restless that he could not sleep. He was taken to a bath establishment, the theory having recently been advanced here that a treatment of Turkish baths would cure the disease if begun in time. On Saturday Krebla passed live hours in the sweat-room with the temperature at 1850 and on Saunday passed two hours there. On Saturday night he had six hours of undisturbed sleep and on Saunday again slept soundly. The theory that his disease has been

brought on by imagination is disproved by the fact that AGAIN THE MINE IS BLOCKED, he gave no attention whatever to the dog bite.

#### CHOOSING TO LIVE IN PRISON.

THE ECCENTRIC TASTE OF A DESERTER FROM THE ENGLISH ARMY.

Boston, Dec. 21 (Special).-William Rothwell was sentenced at the neighboring town of Dedham to the House of Correction for six months. He was before the court at his own request. He was neatly attired in a suit of blue, had on clean linen, an overcoat and boots carefully polished. His short, gray hair and whiskers were trimmed in a neat manner, while his bright eyes and fair complexion made him resemble a defaulting bank cashler who was being arraigned for embezziement. It was ascertained that it was Rothwell's eighteenth appearance in the same court in a period of about twenty years. Most of this time lie has spent inside the walls of the House of Correction. He has been sent there always at his own request, on three months, six months and once a year's sentence. When he first went to Dedham he broke a gas lamp in the presence of an officer, who arrested him, and he was given three months. At the expiration of this sentence and every other since that time, he would seek an officer and tell him to complain of him for being a vagrant. He was born in England and is fifty-eight years old. His parents and relatives are respectable people, and occasionally Rothwell receives a draft for a small amount of money, with which he enjoys himself when out of prison. In early life he learned the trade of a failor, at which he worked a few years, and then collsted in the English army, from which he deserted and fled to this country. He has a sister in England who is biind but who frequently writes a letter to her peculiar brother in his prison home. While in the House of Correction, Rothwell employs his time in making and mending the garments worm by his fellow-prisoners. He is not allowed any more inerty than any other inmate, and consequently is not allowed to converse, or break any of the prison rules. He has polished manners, and can converse fluently when allowed to do so. He detests lockups and those who patronize them, claiming that they are not kept neat enough for him. Consequently he will not apply at those places for lodging when out of jail. He is a strange man, and it is thought there is more connected with his early history than he cares to teil. ents and relatives are respectable people, and occus

#### THE FIRE RECORD.

FLAMES NEAR A SANITARIUM. Elmira, Dec. 21 (Special).-Crystal Springs, favorite resort for invailed, about five miles southwest from Dundee, Yates County, was the scene of much exfrom Dundee, Yates County, was the scene of much ci-citement last night about midnight. Fire was dis-covered in the large, four-story, frame hotel, which was about 500 feet from the sanitarium. It was reported that the inmates were unable to escape from the burn ing building. Finally Mr. and Mrs. Peck and a cook with much difficulty reached the ground, they being the last to leave the hotel, but they do not know how they scaped. The building burned like tinder and in a short hotel were aroused by the people of the sanitarium, the latter having heard the explosions in the hotel which caused the fire. The origin of these explosions is shrouded in mystery. The sanitarium escaped unharmed, as did also the cottages near the scene of the fire. The loss is about \$20,000. The building was insured as follows: Lancashire, \$1,750; Merchants, \$1,270; Farragut, \$1,250; Mechanics, \$1,250; Hamiten, \$1,000; Hamover, \$1,500; Lafayette, \$1,500; London and Laucashire, \$750; London and Lavenoel and Globe, \$2,000; Genns Falls, \$1,000; Howard, \$1,000. The insurance on turniture is: Royal, \$1,000; Pennsylvania, \$1,000; Home, \$1,000; Franklin, \$1,000; and Phomix of Hartford, \$1,000. hotel were aroused by the people of the sanitarium, the

#### A VILLAGE ALMOST DESTROYED.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 21.—Tarentum, twentyone miles north of this city, was visited early this morning by a fire. It started in the Tarentum Light and Heat Company's office, on North Canal-st., and after de. Stroying the secretary and treasurer's offices, spread north to Michel's millinery and bakery. Dugram's jewelry store and dwelling, Dr. McCallough's residence, Goodwin's hardware store and dwelling, the Western Union Telegraph effice, the telephone office and Campe Bros. general store, destroying them all. The loss will reach \$60,000, of which Campe Bros. lose \$30,000.

#### INSURANCE LOST IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 21.-Following is a list of the nsurance on the concern of Oberne, Hosick & Co.,

which was burned yesterday

On stock Mutual Fire, of New-York, \$20,000; Liverpaol and London and Globe, \$7,500; Fire Association of Polladelphia, \$9,388; Phuenix, of England, \$5,000; Union, of Philadelphia; Springfield Fire and Marine; Niagara, of New-York; City of London; Imperial, of England; America, Central, of St. Lonis; British America, of Toronto; Commercial Union, of England; Atm., of Hartford; New-York Alliance; Boston Underwriters; Lancashire, of England; Norwich Union, of England; Lion, of England; Underwriters Agency, of New-York; Section Union and National, of Sectiand, American, of New-York; German American, of New-York; Home of New-York; Williamsburg City, of New-York; Home of New-York; \$5,000 each; Kings County, of New York; Traders, of Chicago; London Assurance; Queen, of England; Northern, of London; Westelester, of New-York, \$2,925 each; Fire Insurance Association, of England; \$3,962; New-Hampshire; Hanover, of New-York; Heela, of Madison, Wis; Gourdian, of England; Spring Gardeo, of Philadelphia; Firemen's, of New-York; Heela, of Madison, Wis; Gourdian, of England; Spring Gardeo, of Philadelphia; Firemen's, of New-York; Heela, of Madison, Wis; Gourdian, of England; Spring Gardeo, of Philadelphia; Firemen's, of New-York; Sorrey of Madison, Wis.; Guardian, of England; Spring Garden, of Fhiladelphin; Firemen's, of New-Jersey; America, of New-Jersey; Commerce, of Albany; St. Paul, of Minneson; Fire and Marine, of California; Conceticut of Hartford; Concerdia, of Milwauke; Northwestern National, of Milwauke; Mercantile Fire and Marine, of Roston; American, of Hoston, \$2,500 each; Fireman's, of Baltinore; German, of Freeport, Ill.; Amazon, of Uncinnati; Milwaukee Mechanics'; Rochester German; Standard, of New-York; Mechanics', of Philadelphia; Merchanics', of New-Jork; Greenwich, of New-Jork; Newark Fire, of New-York; Citizens', of St. Loins; Long Island, of New-York; Citizens', of New-York; Newark Fire, of New-Jork; Greenwich, of New-York; Newark Fire, of New-Jork; Citizens', of New-York; Newark Fire, of New-Jork; Newark Fire, of Newark Fir New-York, \$1,000. The insurance on the building was \$25,000, and was placed by S. M. Moore & Co.'s underwriting firm.

# LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

CINCINSAIL, Dec. 21—A fire this morning in the Mer-reil Chemical Works caused a loss of \$10,000; fully cov-ered by insurance. CHLAGO, Dec. 21—The brick premises of the Link Best Machinery Company, in Jefferson-st., were burned this morning entailing a loss of \$47,000 on machinery, stock and patterns; insurance, \$23,000. Nicholson & Co.'s planing mill, in Maxwell-st., was damaged by fire shortly after midnight to the extent of \$2,500; fully insured.

Paris, Ill., Dec. 21. -The elevator belonging to the First National Bank of Indianapolis was burned yesterday. The loss on the clevator is \$3,000; on its contents, belonging to Burt & Dawson, \$1,200. There was no insurance here

MARIETTA, Oblo, Dec. 21.-A dispatch from Bartlett, Ohio, fifteen miles west of this place, says that a fire broke out this morning in Malston & Skipton's hardware store. A strong wind prevailed and a dozen buildings

on both sides of the aircet were destroyed. The hotel and post office were consumed, and a quantity of mall matter was lost. Minn., Dec. 21.—The Catholic Church at St.

Mary's, in this county, was burned yesterday. The loss is \$25,000; insurance, \$5,000. QUEEEC, Dec. 21 .- A fire in Burnet & Laurent's dry-

goods store to-day damaged the building and almost totally destroyed their stock, which was valued at MUNCIF, Ind., Dec. 21.-Jay & Co.'s elevator, at Red Key, was burned at an early hourthis morning. The loss was \$10,096; partially insured.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

AT THE AGE OF 100 YEARS.

Bidderord, Me., Dec. 21.—Hettle Clough, the wife of Charles Clough, died at Dayton yesterday, age 100 years. She had been bedridden for the last twenty years.

ENDING A CHURCH DISPUTE. FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 21—It is stated on good au-thority that the Notre Dame Parish troubles are at an end and that all the parishioners will attend church on

SENDING \$75,000 TO PARNELL. SENDING \$75,000 TO PARNELL.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The Treasurer of the Irish
National League of America, in acknowledging a check
for \$4,000 from the Philadelphia branch, to be applied
to the Parliamentary Fund, says that £15,000
sterling has been sent to Parnell since October 1.

sterling has been sent to Parnell since October I.

PRONOUNCING AN ACT CONSTITUTIONAL.
TRESTON, N. J., Dec, 21.—Judge Dixon, of the
Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey, has decided
that the act passed at the last session of the Lecislature abolishing the office of Director-at-Large of the
Hudson County Board of Freeholders is constitutional. CHOO-ING A STANDARD RIFLE TARGET.

CHOO-ING A STANDARD RIFLE TARGET.
Roston, Dec. 21.—The question of adopting a standard target for American rifemen was settled to-day and announced from the office of The Rifle, where the votes of the clubs have been received. The number of votes east for the several targets are as follows: Hinman target, 1.161; Farrow target, 339; Byron target, 139; Massachu etts. 113; Massachusetts modified, 36; Creedmoor, 32; Rabbeth, 30; American decimal target 15. target 15.

SEVEN YEARS IN PRISON FOR MALPRACTICE.
CLUVELAND, Dec. 21.—" Dr." Delamata Smith, who
was convicted of having caused the death of Carrie
Frankin by malyractice, was to-day sentenced to seven
years in the penitentiary by Judge McKinney in the
Common Picas Court. The sentence is the heaviest that

A LONG COURSE OF DEFALCATION.

# FALL OF SAND AND CULM AT NANTICOKE.

WORK OF THE RESCUING PARTY STOPPED-INSPECT-

ING THE EXCAVATION-HOPES OF MINERS. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG. ]

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 21.—After a day hopeful for the rescue of the men imprisoned in the Nan ticoke mines, a disaster this evening turned all to despair. At 7:30 p. m., while the resouing party were at work, it was believed, within twenty feet of the last obstruction between them and the workings where the imprisoned men were supposed to be, they were overwhelmed with another rush of sand their lives. It was at first thought that several would perish. The three foremost men, James Turner, John Absalom and Joseph Warne, the latter one of the foremen in charge, were buried beneath the first rush of culm and sand. Their companions, however, sucabandoned their tools and fled for their lives to the surface. Their hasty reappearance and the news of the disaster that had overtaken them spread dismay among the patient hundreds who were watching and waiting for news. For a time the men were panie-stricken and refused matters in order. A thorough exploration was made lasting two hours, and after apprief consultation held at the head of the shaft, it was decided immediately to resume operations. It was decided that the culm had not come from the surface, but from an upper chamber and could therefore be removed with a few hours' work. At 11:30 p. m. the new gang of men were prepared to deseed and the result of their work is looked forward to with the most incense interest.

This has been a day of great excitement for Nanticoke and this city. At 1 o'clock this morning the rescuers working from the direction of the air shaft reached the first chamber in that series of workings where it is believed the workmen are, but no one was found, nor was there the slightest evidence that the men they were looking for were still alive. The news that the rescuers had penetrated the obstruction spread like wildfire, and despite the lateness of the hour hundreds of people ran at last to see the long-lost men brought to the surface alive or dead. But their hopes were disappointed. When the superintendent of the gang inside sent up that no one was in the chamber the work of excavation was at once renewed, and the narrow tunnel was pushed forward along the choked gang way. The next chamber was sixty feet distant and it would be daylight. The excitement subsided on this announce-ment and most of those who had hurried down to the mine returned quietly to their homes. At an early hour in the morning the outside workings were surrounded by a crowd of 200 or 300 people, but the throng soon began to increase. It was known that the end was not far off, and it was faintly believed that the imprisoned men would be reached before the day ended. At 7 a, m, the gaug of workers was relieved. The men, when they came to the surface reported that nothing new had been encountered. They were still twenty feet from the second chamber. They stated that the air in the first chamber had been found to be good. They said that they did not believe that the imprisoned miners would be found in these chambers which they

No further news was brought out until 11:30 a. m. when the gang was again relieved. Then the report was circulated that noises had been heard in the mine, indicating that the imprisoned men were still alive. the men were at work shovelling out the refuse one of them was seen to drop his pick and listen attentively for a few seconds. Presently he turned toward the rest and shouted with evident joy:

"Boys, they are rapping on the other side!" The men dropped their implements at once and listened. But there came not a sound. They rapped in return, and once or twice they thought they were answered. They felt that there was life within, and that the imprisoned men, being near enough to make themselves heard, would soon be rescued. It is stated that rapping on the walls of the gangway can be heard a considerable distance, and that often this means is resorted to as a signal among the miners. Some heard were the rappings of the imprisoned miners, but the mine. Still the news spread high hopes and many

Peabody, a sturdy miner, first made his way into the chamber. He found that the culm and sand had pene-trated some distance in, but that the upper end was dry and with the feeble light of their safety lamps they made a thorough exploration, but no trace of life could be found. They shouted and sounded the walls, but no was pushed forward. Two more chambers were reached in a similar manner before 6 p. m., and still no trace of the missing men was discovered.

choked up that part of the mine beneath it, and thoroughly corked up all the passaces leading from the slope still possible to thread one's way through higher galleries to a part of the mine beyond the mass of debris, from its position, was believed to be open, and which ied to the part of the mine where the men were imprisoned. It should be understood that this portion of the mine is somewhat higher owing to a rise in the velo of coal, that the part where the sand and culm are lodged. This was at once the reason why the prisoners were cut off from escape and the reason for hope that they might have air enough to breathe for several days. At first two gangs enough to breathe for everal days. At its given were working to reach the living tomb, one from the foot of the slope and one from the point beyond the prison already described, and reached by a circuitous route from the air shaft. Before long all hope of working through the cheked passages from the foot of the slope was abandoned, and since then all efforts have been concentrated upon the new tunnel beyond the disaster. This tunnel is four feet high by three wide, and as it lengthened the number of men was hereased, until how each gang numbers fifty. Only one man can work at the head of the shaft. He dies away steadily at the wall in front, whelding shovel and pick by the light of a safety-lamp. The ceiling of the burrow is so low that he, like all the rest, must work on his knees. The man behind him, also on his knees, throws a shovelful of dirt over his shoulder. In case the dirt is soft it is passed backward in nuckets. This operation is reponted by each of the kneeding line until the dirt's thrown out of the harrow tunnel into the water canneway, whence it has to be removed to old workings, as there is no hoisting apparatus in the distant air shaft. were working to reach the living tomb, one from the naft. e scene where this desperate struggle for rescue

air shaft.

The scene where this desperate struggle for rescue against time and tons of earth has been so tirelessly pressed is a strange one. To day by the kiminess of Superintendent Morgan the Trintent reporter was allowed to visit the scene of the resource's labors. After descending the air shaft a subterman journey of nearly a mile begins. The gangways are none too high, and the route lies through side passages where one must bend low. In three places it was necessary to crawl through holes never intended for the passage of the nea, the usual gangways being choked up. No word can describe the black darkness of the tormous labyrinth, or the exhausting efforts the men hunst make, even before reaching the place where their real work begins. Suddenly the visitor emerged upon a higher passage, and a hundred feet beyond could be seen the lights of the laborers. The atmosphere was bot and foul. The compressed air escaped with a hissing noise from a losse which led far away to a pump throbbing near the air shaft. Through the opening of the narrow tunnel the long line of fitty safety lamps could be seen gleanning like yellow freiles, the more distance came the sharp sound of a pick wichiel with strong and steady strokes. Inside the men were passing buckers of shale backward, lifting full intekels with the right hand and swinning back empty ones with the left. Thinking of the solid wail of earth to be pierced, one could only watch the beroue party of rescue in sience.

ones with the left. Thinking of the solid wall of earth to be pierced, one could only watch the heroic party of rescue in silence.

The scene in the open air was scarcely less remarkable than that underground. Over the air shaft is built a tail structure containing the engine, the fan and the poney by which the rescuers are lowered. It takes hearly an hour to lower fifty men by the crude apparatus, even when two of them sit in the loop of rope at once. The relief gang appears over an hour before the time of the men below sup. Picturesque looking fellows they are, as they stand in groups walting for their turn, to be lowered with their lamps on their caps, but unlighted, for only safety lamps can be used where they are at work. Each man has strapped from his shoulder a can of tea or coffee. They convorse among themselves in low ones. It is a significant index of the common anxiety, that no one in giving an order speaks much above a strong whisper, one of the men to-day, whose brother is among the priamers, begged Superintendent Morgan to allow him to go down again. He had already served in three shifts, but his anxious brain would allow his body no rest. The superintendent firmly but kindly refused his request and sent him home. In no instance has any man shirked, and volunteers have been more numerous than the need.

HORSEWHIPPED BY A WOMAN BEFORE HIS WIFE. Sr. Louis, Dec. 21 (Special).—About dosk this evening a sensation was created, in the aristocratic neighborhood of Twenty-third and Olive sts., by a veiled woman, a horsewhip and a well-known broker, James L. Raymond. The latter is recently from Kansas City and has an extensive business acquaintance in Chicago and New-York. Mr. Raymond had just stepped into his house, No. 2,308 Olive-st., when the door bell rang. Mrs. Raymond went to the door and

found a small woman dressed in black with ther features concealed by a veil. She asked for Mr. Ray mond and he was summoned. Upon observing the woman the broker uttered a curse and stepped out closing the door behind him. There was a struggie on the steps which was interrupted by the woman producing a rawhide from her cloak and striking kaymond a half dozen times across the face and head. He ertreated back into the house and was pursued and beaten. The woman then walked out and evaded arrest. Raymond was badly cut about the face and head. He explained to a reporter that the woman was formerly employed by him in his office as a stenographer and that somehow she got the impression that he was a bachelor and declared that she was deceived in money matters and other ways. He had recently discharged her on account of the company she kept. The woman was seen and stated that her name was Marie Sala and that she had first met Raymond in New-York and had worked for him as a stenograher for two years. She never discovered that he was married until a week ago and during the time she had worked for him he evinced a tender regard for her. When she saw how she had been deceived she decided to horsewhip him before his wife and did so. She is a French woman, twenty-five years old and handsome. Raymond will not prosecute. mond and he was summoned. Upon observing the

#### ENDEAVORING TO BREAK A WILL. ILL CONTENT TO GET ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

DISPUTING THE BEQUESTS OF WILLIAM S. STEWART

-WHY HE NEGLECIED ONE DAUGHTER. SYRACUSE, Dec. 21 (Special),-William S. Stewart died here three months ago, leaving a will in which his daughter and only child, Mrs. Maria A. Farnsworth, of San Jose, Cal., was cut off with \$10. Before Surrogate Cook this morning in probate proceedings, notice of contest in her interest was entered. Mrs. Farnsworth is the daughter of the testator by a woman whom he married nearly thirty years ago, and who not long after the birth of the child it is said, eloped with an actor from this city. The husband obtained a divorce without difficulty. His wife died fifteen years ago, leaving her daughter in the care of her relatives in Cincinnati, who are said to be wealthy. Stewart con-tinued to live here for some time, but finally went West and started in business in St. Louis, coming back in 1872 to mary Miss Jennie Hutchinson, the daughter of ex-Assemblyman Seth Hutchinson, of this county. The couple lived at the Southern Hotel. They had rooms in the third story when the building took fire on the night of April 11, 1877. Mrs. Stewart fell to the sidewalk while trying to escape, and was instantly killed, but Mr. Stewart was rescued. The husband returned to this circ and when his mouthing days were sidewalk while trying to escape, and was instanty killed, but Mr. Stewart was rescued. The husband returned to this city, and when his mourning days were over, became engaged to Miss Lizzie Owen. He was taken fatally ill, after the preparations for marriage had been begun. In his will he left his affianced bride \$5,000, with diamonds of great value. His sister, Mrs. Ellen E. Diekinson, in New-York city, also receives \$5,000, with jewels still more costly, and sundry evidences of indebtedness to him in the shape of notes, drafts paid and due bills. The rest of his estate is left to his stemouther, Mrs. Henrietta L. Stewart, of Malden, Ill., after the payment of legacies to a number of his wire's relatives in this city, to his mother-in-law Mrs. Mary M. Hutchinson, of Chicago, to Mr. and Mrs. Edmand Strong, of the same place, and to James O. Hutchinson of Boston. The will is to be contested on the ground of undue influence. The value of the estate is not known. Mr. Stewart was at one time wealthy, but his mode of hiving is supposed to have made large inroads on his fortune. Miss Owen some years ago received under similar circumstances a legacy of \$10,000 from a brother of Andrew D. White.

# "ALCOHOLIC INSANITY" OF A MURDERER.

Buffalo, Dec. 21 (Special). - Charles Hernan, the outcher, who three weeks ago cut his wife's throat and slept on the bed beside her body three nights before his crime was discovered, was brought to trial to day. The testimony of T. D. Cruthers, Editor of The Journal of Inelviety, of Hariford, Conn., was taken by Journal of Interiety, of Hartiora, count, was taken by the defence under the theory of alcoholic insanity. He testined that he found Herman mentally dull, suspicious and in doubt. He answered all his questions in the briefest manner with the reserve of a mind both cloudy and impaired, and had suspicion of wrong from others. His manner of replying to questions ind cated defective intelligence, and his eyes would giare when questions were asked, Dr. Cruthers declares Herman emphatically insane, but there are many wno think the butcher is shamming.

WHY SHOULD NOT THE SENTENCE STAND ! BINGHAMTON, Dec. 21 (Special).-Judge ith expresses his opinion regarding the recent judg-

ment as follows:

BINGHAMTON, Dec. 19, 1885.

Supreme Court—The People of the State of New-York against Deniel S. Richards.

1, the underskined, a instice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, do hereby state that in my opinion there is reasonable doubt whether the indement of countytion rendered in the Court of Oyer and Terminer held at Binghamton in and for the County of Broome against the defendant above-named for the crime of birgiar in the third degree, should stand.

Ledge Smith is the man who sentenced Richards to one

Judge Smith is the man who sentenced Richards to one

## STABBED AT A CHRISTENING.

Buffalo, Dec. 21 (Special) .- A christening took place last night at the house of George Michaelski, a Pole, who lives in Onema-st. The company early this rning were playing a game of cards when Joseph Chijanoek accused the dealer of stacking the cards and struck him. The host thereupon threw Chijaneck out doors, where for some time he waited up and down armed with a knife and threatened to kill the whole crowd. At last Michaelski's father, age seventy-live years, went out to try and came the excited Pole. Chijaneck rushed upon him and ourset the blade of his knife in his chest. He was arrested after a desperate light by the police. The life of his victim is despafred of.

## PHILO M. L. SHEPARD AGAIN ARRESTED.

BUFFALO, Dec. 21 .- Philo M. L. Shepard, the sconding cashier of the New-York Central Railroad who was arrested in Florida some time ago, and was brought here and placed under \$5,000 ball, was taken

## BIG BILLIARDS IN CHICAGO.

SLOSSON DEEEATS VIGNAUX -- HIS AVERAGE 16 16-49-HIGHEST RUN, 159.

inch balk line billiard tournament designed to de-cide the championship of the world and clear the receipts opened to-night at Central Music Hall. The attendance was small. There was little\_betting, but Vignaux was the favorite by 100 to so. It had been decided that Vignaux and Siosson should open the tousnament. The former won the bank and chose He counted from the lay off, but the balls broke and he stopped at one. Up to the fifth inning the play amounted to little, neither player finding, an opening. The Frenchman did not seem in good form, and played like a novice for several innings. Slosson, however, continued to improve, and with a run of 54 in the seventh inning made the score 112 to 8 in his favor. The balls rolled favorably for Vignaux in the ninth nning, but he failed on a simple single cushten shot. In the eleventh inning, however, he took the lead and rapidly scored 93 points. In this run Vignaux did more of the brilliant work which distinguished him in the last tournament. Clever masses and well calculated position drives and draws made the game begin to grow inter-

esting. At the end of the eleventh hanting the score stood Vignaux 165 and Slosson 159. In his twenty-seventh inning Vignaux set tled down to work and put in a run of 113, and the call was 458 to 416 in favor of the foreigner. The play was slow and poor on both sides until the thirty-seventh inning, when with a run of ninety-five Vignaux reached a total of 648 against 527 for Slossen. In his thirty-ninth inning Slosson played his first really strong billiards. All of a suduen his stroke came to him and he gave a fine illustration of belk-line play. He stopped at 159 by bumping his own ball off the table. Score-Slosson, 797;

STABLED FOR MEDDLING IN A FAMILY QUARREL. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21 (Special),-George W. Nice was at the Central Station this 'norning charged with attempting to kill Robert Eccles. The witnesses himself by beating his wife. When Eccles, who lives in

#### PURITANS ON LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN NEW-ENGLANDERS AT DINNER.

RESPONSES TO TOASTS BY SENATOR FRYE, MR. BEECHER, MR. CURTIS AND OTHERS. There was a sound of revelry by night in Brooklyn yesterday, The Assembly and Art Re-ception Rooms at No. 174 Montague st, were the source from which it emanated; and Long Island's capital had gathered there—if not its beauty—certainly the larger portion of its chivalry. Soft the lights shone over handsomely decorated tables and brave mea sitting beside them; and when the toastmaster arose with a dignified air, there was a succeeding flow of eloquence like the

sound of many waters. And all went merry as it usually

does at a New-England Society dinner. It was the sixth annual dinner of the Brooklyn society to show their appreciation of the good sense which their Pilgr m Fathers showed in landing on Plymouth Rock. About the walls of the dining-room were arranged the coats of arms of the thirteen original States, draped with flags and banners. Between those were suits of antique armor which antedated that ancient breast piece of Miles Standish, the original Indian fighter-From all sides streamers of many colors ran to the three chandeliers, beneath which were suspended horned and winged monstrosities, looking like exaggerated spectmens of that insect which youthful New-Englanders calls a "devil's darning-needle." It is safe say that if the Pilgrim Fathers had ountered any such ferocious creatures encountered

when hunting for a rock on which to let themselves down easy, there would never have been any New-England Society to speak of or to. At the centre of the table of honor sat Benjamin D. Silliman, president of the society. At his right hand was President Porter of Yale, and on his left Senator Frye. of Maine. The others at the table were John W. Hunter, Stewart L. Woodford, the Rev. John W. Chadwick, the Rev. Dr. William A. Snively, John Winslow, George Will lam Curtis, Mr. Beecher, William Waldorf Astor, Frank R. Lawrence, Judge Calvin E. Pratt, Mayor Low, Mayorhundred at the long tables were :

elect whitney and whiman Sanivan. Among the takes hundred at the long tables were:

General Hensy W. Slocum, Judge George G. Reynolds, Charles Dennis, Whiham H. Williams, A. S. Barnes, J. S. T. Stranahan, Austin Coroin, the Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam, John N. Partridge, Jesse Jehnson, John F. Taimage, Dudley Buck, Washington E. Connor, Isaac H. Cary, Mark D. Wibur, H. D. Polhemus, James W. Ridgway, Augustus Van Wyck, Judge Henry A. Moore, Whilam G. DeWitt, Surrogate Abraham Lott, John A. Tweedy, David A. Boody, James B. Case, Reuben W. Ropes, Neison J. Gates, Charles Pratt, Judge Willard Bartiett, the Rev. A. J. Lyman, E. B. Litenfield, A. D. Wheelock, Walter T. Haten, Frederick A. Ward, C. J. Lowy, Adriau Van Sinderen, Jesse J. Smith, Alexander E. Orr. ex-Judge Jasper W. Gilbert, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, Dr. J. C. Hutchinson, General A. C. Barnes, Brius L. Scott, L. G. Burnham, General E. L. Molineux, A. J. Perry, John G. Schumacher, Benjamin Estes, J. P. Robinson, John F. Henry, Winchester Britton, General I. S. Catlin, Augustus Storrs, W. C. Beecher, Tunis G. Bergen and the Rev. Newhand Maynard.

Delmonico's skilful waiters served the courses rapidly and the dessert disappeared before 8:30 o'clock. At that hour the president rapped for order and after congratulating the society on its prosperity and the large number of distinguished guests who had honored it by their presence at the dinner, proposed the first toast, "The President of the United States." This was drunk in stlence, President Siliman then spoke of the loss which the society had sustained in the death of General Grant, who had often been present at their feasts. He spoke in praise of the quiet heroism of the General's last days and called upon Albert E. Lamb to read an address sent to General Grant in his illness by the society, and then proposed the toast to his memory. It was drunk standing and in silence, and when all had resumed their seats the society was called upon to piedge "The day we honor" and listen to the response of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beecher said that he was not going to speak of the Puritan as an historic man. There were Puritans long before the Puritan was known. There were Puritans in the world long before there was any Christianity developed. The Puritan owes his designation not to the fact that he was born in a particular place, or migrated at a particular are, or settled in any particular country; but to that which, under God, his father and mother made to that which, under God, his father and mother made him, in and of himself. It is a name that designates a certain conformation of mind; not culture alone, but a man who has predommating in his constitution the moral sense; who draws a clear line between right and wrong, and loves the right; who draws a clear line between right and wrong, and loves the right; who draws a clear line between virtue and vice, between liberty and oppression. The Puritan has moral sense, but thousands have moral sense who are not Paritans; for the Puritan added to this moral sense a will power, and made himself a chan-plon of rectified, in whatever condition of life or in whatever section he lived. Another clement that went to make up the true Puritan was a willingness to be sacrified, if it was necessary, for the sake of a principle. Everywhere, throughout the world, and in all time, the men who believed in rectifiede, who believed in making themselves the instruments of reform, of the correction of abuses; the men who refused to be oppressed, whe her by ignorance, by superstition or by the civil powers; who believed in rectifiede, and had the will power to carry out their benief, and were waiting to don at the expense of their convenience, of their own the civil powers; who believed in rectitude, and had the will power to carry out their obeint, and were wailing to don at the expense of their own lives,—all such men beong to the nooie army of Puritans. "Not alone in the North are the Puritans to be found." Mr. Beacher continued. "There were a great many Puritans in Georgia (they were ignorant, but they mean trackly; and in Alabama; and in North Carolina; and I think there were some in South Carolina; and all the way through the South. I have no doubt there were a multitude of men there who thought they were upboiding the cause of liberty; and they gave themselves to uphoiding rinate and sease as I amost think no other people ever did on the face of the earth. When I see what the South daried and strove to do; and saw everything passing away from them; their sone sanghtered; their families of wealth growing poor; everything that cond make their land attractive disappearing; yet struggled on, and straggled to the last-I say that there was a heroism there that when party lines are effaced and party feelings have gone down, the historian will delight to celebrate. [Applanse.] They acted under fuse lights, but they acted nobly in their sphere. In the presence of my fellow ettizens of the North I wish to pay this tribute to my fellow countrymen of the South. I, that stood at the reconstruction of this land—now, after twenty year, if desert to go on record as saying that since the human race existed on earth, there is not a spectacle of a great, proud people, spread over some tweive or ifficen States, that after a war accepted submission, accepted this condition—out without some remains of passion to be sure; but, taking them at large, the facility with which they came for the manning of passion to be sure; but, taking them at large, the facility with which they came together again in a substantial and assured unity, presents a spectacle that the historian has never before recorded. [Applanse.] There are Puritians at the south; there are Puritians at the south; ther CHICAGO, Dec. 21 (Special).-The fourteen-

Grant. With that humor which was peculiar to disk knowing that, being a chaplair, I was also a captain, he, rising, spoke of me as a colonel, and told me that the next time I was at a New England dinner I would be a General Walter Savage Landor, when Kossuthembraced him and kissed him, said: 'No man can put any honor on my hear thereafter?' And so, when General Grant paid me that compilment, and spoke words of affection to me, I said to myself—'No man can put any more on me hereafter. I have reached the top.' We are here as witnesses of his life, of his fide-lift; and, more marvellous than all, his was the life not alone of a new, standing as the peer of Wellington in the world's history, but to him belonged the gory of the tracedless of life. For, after having achieved the greatest work in our land of any American, there came upon him pangs that no battlefield could ever have wrought; there came heart-crushing desoluting miseries upon him; and yet he maintained in the last great struggle against adversity that cut into his very soul, that same manhoed and 'hat subsime heroism that had walked with him through all the dark ways of ite. He had gone from us, but his memory will be precious as long as the world endures." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT PORTER ON COLLEGES.

President Porter, of Yale College, spoke for "The Colleges of Now-England." "There shall be an handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains; the front thereof shall shake like Lebanon." The veteran tront thereof shall shake like Lebanon." The veteran teacher was received with loud cheering. "The New-Englander," he said, "had a very high appreciation of institutions as the thing which makes life worth dving and elevates man above barbarism. Many things are charged against him to his discredit. It has been said that he was an individualist; that he cared for no hing but numself; that if he eared for conscience and God it was his conscience and his God only. No conception of the New-Englander came to New-Englander came to New-Englander came to New-Englander came to New-Englander on many to gain a living or to lay the foundation of a commercial policy, but he came for the sake of realizing give ideal of a perfect State and a perfect Church; and for hese he was really to lay down his life. The New-Englander would never say of the State as did Louis XiV.: "The State—It is I." He never would allow this ideal of the Common wealth, and if Louis XIV. had gone across the Channel and uttered that sentiment his head would have gone the way of Charles the First's. Nor would the New-Englander ever allow the charch to be represented by an individual, and yet the New-Englander would see the vice-regent of God in the village constable. "Now in order to tring the church and state to this ideal he found it necessary to found the school and the school of to the cellege because the New-Englander knew that if he did not educate his children he would not appreciate the spiritual state of the spiritual coursi, so the achool rose high and became the ioundation of great theirs. The Purtan behaved in truthfulness. I will concele that he was narrow in his theological conceptions, but from the beginning on wars to this time there has ever burised on the altar of our New-England college the conviction that truth must be established by providence." Enlarging his field. President Porter traced the Influence of the New-England enlard the conviction that truth must be teacher was received with loud cheering. "The New-

ADDRESS OF SENATOR PRYE.

"The North State. Dirigo," was responded to by Will